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## Executive Summary

On August 16, 2001, the *California-Baja California Exchange of Governmental Information Workshop* was held in Ensenada, Baja California, sponsored by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), the Dirección General de Ecología for the State of Baja California, and the *Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias*, California State University, San Diego.



*Presidium guests*

The purpose of the conference was to allow California and Mexican government officials to interact with the many stakeholder involved in the Border Environmental Program. The workshop provided an opportunity for the Border Coordinators within these agencies to meet their cross-border counterparts in an open forum and to identify and discuss the various environmental issues confronting specific agencies. This was the first meeting of its kind, and the success of this coordination meeting marks the start of an annual event.

The representatives at the workshop are dedicated to their work and anxious to develop an ongoing working relationship with each other in a spirit of environmental problem solving.

During the workshop, Cal/EPA and the Dirección General de Ecología signed a memorandum of understanding, agreeing to continue working together to identify and resolve environmental issues along the shared California-Baja California border region.



*Signing of the joint agreement of cooperation between Cal/EPA and the Dirección de Ecología*

*"California and Mexico have so much in common that it is natural for us to work together to address environmental issues of mutual concern. The California-Baja California border region has 5 million residents and significant agricultural and industrial activity that affect the region's development. Environmental problems in the region invariably impact residents on both sides of the border. That's why our collaborative relationship with Mexico to address environmental problems in the region is so important."*

-Winston H. Hickox, Secretary of Cal/EPA

### Mexican stakeholder agencies present at the workshop

- PROFEPA- Procuraduría Federal de Protección Ambiental
- CONAGUA- Comisión Nacional De Aguas en el Estado do Baja California
- SEMARNAT- Secretaría del Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales
- CILA- Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas
- SAGARPA- Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural Pesca y Alimentación

- CESPT- Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos en la Ciudad de Tijuana
- ISESALUD- Instituto de Servicios De Salud Pública del Estado
- SAHOPE - Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Públicas del Estado
- Dirección de Ecología del Gobierno del Estado de Baja California
- Dirección de Ecología del Municipio de Tijuana
- Torres-Martinez Tribe

## California stakeholder agencies present at the workshop:

- California Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Region 9 - San Diego, and Region 7 - Colorado River
- DPR - California Department of Pesticide Regulation
- DTSC -California Department of Toxic Substances Control
- OEHHA - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- CIWMB - California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)
- BAR- California Department of Consumer Services - Bureau of Automotive Repair
- ARB - California Air Resources Board
- DWR - California Department of Water Resources

## Presentations

Each representative from each agency gave a presentation on the duties and responsibilities for their respective agency. They pledged cooperation and coordination with their agency's fellow American and Mexican agencies to enhance and protect the environment, and to ameliorate the many environmental problems extant in the border region.



*Participants listening to presentation*

The participating agencies emphasized that timely identification of environmental issues was paramount and working with industry to solve problems remains their focus.

The Indian tribe participants remain eager participants in the Border Environmental Program and will continue to contribute to the general problem-solving atmosphere that surrounded the workshop meeting.

This information packet contains detailed information about each participating agency's mission, goals, objectives, current programs and contact information.

### *SEDECO presentation*



*From left to right: Governor of the State of Baja California Alejandro Gonzalez and Secretary Winston H. Hickox (Cal/EPA)*

# California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)

## Secretaría de Protección Ambiental de California (Cal/EPA)



*California Environmental Protection Agency  
Headquarters Building*



### Mission

The mission of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality. Within Cal/EPA are the following boards, departments and office:

#### AIR RESOURCES BOARD

The Air Resources Board's (ARB) mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants in recognition and consideration of the effects on the economy of the state.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

- The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has the primary responsibility for regulating all aspects of pesticide sales and use to protect the public health and the environment.
- DPR's mission is to evaluate and mitigate impacts of pesticide use, maintain the safety of the pesticide workplace, ensure product effectiveness, and encourage the development and use of reduced risk pest control practices while recognizing the need for pest management in a healthy economy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

- The mission of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DSTC) is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

#### INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

- The mission of the Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) is to protect the public health and safety and the environment through waste prevention, waste diversion, and safe waste processing and disposal.

#### **OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

- The mission of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by objective scientific evaluation of risks posed by hazardous substances.

#### **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

- The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.



## California-Baja California Border Environmental Program Programa Ambiental Fronterizo California-Baja California



The California Environmental Protection Agency has recognized and participated in environmental efforts along the California - Baja California border since 1994. In July 2000, the increasing importance of these efforts was recognized, and the Cal/EPA Border Environmental Program (BEP) was established pursuant to provisions of the Budget Act of 2000. This is a collaborative effort that includes representatives from the various boards and departments and offices under Cal/EPA, other state agencies, Baja California, and Tribal Communities and Governments along the border. The Budget Act provided funds to Cal/EPA and its Boards, Departments and the Office (BDO). This provided for the establishment of the Border Affairs Unit (BAU) within the Office of the Secretary at Cal/EPA. It was created as the central point of contact on border issues. The BAU provides oversight and coordination, and directs the state's border efforts through the BEP.

*"The BEP mission is to work towards a better environment within our shared border by identifying and resolving unique environmental and natural resource challenges, and the resulting public health issues. This mission will be achieved through the use of science and technology, uniform enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and the cooperation and active participation of the various California Border Tribal Communities and Governments, academia, industry, non-governmental organizations and the public"*

A number of principles guide the interaction between California, Baja California, and the California Border Indian Tribal Communities and Local Governments:

### Protection and Development

- Both States are committed to protecting the environment, restoring and conserving natural resources, and enhancing the economic vitality of the border region.

### Cooperation and Collaboration

- Both States are committed to a partnership that will work toward a common vision: Establish open communication, and share knowledge, information, science and technology, and staff resources. This partnership will be the basis for notification of trans-boundary issues.

### Integrity and Respect

- Both States are committed to truth, accuracy, and fairness, and are respectful of language, culture and economic differences.

### Continuous Improvement

- Both States are committed to continuously improve and update their efforts to maintain a clean border environment, and to incorporate technological innovations and enhancements to the programs dedicated to the protection of the environment.

### Leadership and Accountability

- Both States are committed to being responsible leaders in environmental protection, and in addressing border issues, and will work to establish examples that other Border States can follow.

### Public Participation and Communication

- Both States are committed to engaging their border communities to rely on the participation of their representatives to serve the interests of the border region, to work together to enhance

the technical capabilities and professional development of their staff, and to recognize the efforts of the community.

**In accordance with these core values, the BEP has assumed the following goals:**

- Protect the environment
- Restore and conserve natural resources
- Achieve and maintain a high standard of public health
- Increase sharing and use of science and technology
- Ensure uniform enforcement of environmental laws and regulations

**To this end, the Border Affairs Unit has devoted most of its activities to the following:**

- Establishing work environments and hiring staff.
- Opening and maintaining contacts with Mexican officials.
- The Border Governor's Conference, where a joint declaration was adopted addressing environmental concerns, such as inter-governmental communication and cooperation, response to natural disasters, and education.

**Developing three agreements of cooperation between California and governments in Mexico.**

These agreements are as follows:

1. The "Agreement of Cooperation for a Pilot-Scale Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program for the City of Tijuana" is part of a two-year program to control the air emissions in the Tijuana area.
2. An agreement of cooperation to monitor industrial wastewater in Northern Baja California. This agreement implements a three-year effort to coordinate the monitoring, pretreatment, and discharge of industrial wastewaters. Additionally, it provides related training to the cities of Mexicali, Tecate, and Tijuana.
3. A declaration to implement joint activities for the conservation and sustainable development of the Sea of Cortez.
  - Developing a Strategic Vision for the Border Program. This vision will be an amendment to the Cal/EPA Strategic Vision and will be used to develop goals and objectives in each BDO's Strategic Plans for the Border Region. The objectives will be the basis for specific work plan tasks to be undertaken by the BDO's.
  - Entering into a memorandum of understanding with the San Diego Natural History Museum to establish a partnership to promote environmental education, sound environmental practices, and biological research to promote healthy border ecosystems.
  - Developing relationships with the Fox Administration and cabinet members in Mexico City to discuss priorities, policy, and solutions.
  - Hosting the annual US-Mexico Ten States Retreat in September 2000, which is a meeting of the representatives of agencies responsible for environmental quality and protection for the States of Arizona, Baja California, California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Texas. The focus was on understanding different perspectives, exchanging information, identifying common priorities among the Ten States, and strengthening environmental programs in the border region through increased State-to-State cooperation.
  - Issuing of the Border Environmental Program Employee Handbook that is utilized to enhance the effectiveness and safety of the out-of-country trips of Cal/EPA Border Coordinators.
  - Reshaping the next phase of Border XXI.

**To date, the program has realized many other accomplishments from its establishment until now. These include the following:**



## Air

### **California-Mexico Border Air Monitoring Program**

- A network of 15 air-monitoring stations is now fully operational in the California/Baja-California region, including the cities of Mexicali, Tijuana, Calexico, Rosarito and Tecate.
- Tijuana Emissions Inventory
- The California Air Resources Board (ARB) Provided comments on a Western Governors Association and U.S. EPA coordinated development of an emissions inventory for the City of Tijuana.
- Analysis of Air Quality Data Collected in the Border Region
- ARB sponsored a review of ambient air quality monitoring data collected along the California-Mexico border.

### **Heavy Duty Inspections**

- ARB's inspection crews at Otay Mesa and Calexico international ports conducted 886 inspections resulting in 73 citations for vehicle testing with excess emissions.

### **Imperial County-Mexicali Burning**

- A toll free line has been established by ARB to handle complaints from Mexico, regarding agricultural burning occurring in California.

## Waste Management

### **Train-the-trainer Program for K-12 Border Teachers**

- This environmental education partnership between Cal/EPA and the Secretariat of Education for Baja California started in 1998. The purpose of the effort is to develop capacity building for teachers within the Border Region.
- Development of a Training Curriculum for K-8 Border Teachers; Working with Secretariat of Education for Baja California Teachers
- Members of the Cal/EPA Border Environmental Program are in the process of developing a curriculum for K-8 students/teachers. The purpose of this curriculum's content is to help students/teachers to understand, diminish, and prevent further negative human impacts upon the California-Baja California border environment.

### **Assisting Border Schools Wishing to Initiate Source Reduction and Recycling Programs**

- Working with the Board of Public Works for the City of Los Angeles, Cal/EPA staff has acquired over 1,400 recycling receptacles we will donate to border schools.

### **Landfill Siting for the City of Tijuana**

- The Tijuana Landfill will reach capacity by the year 2002. At the request of the Mayor of Tijuana, the Cal/EPA Border Environmental Program and the CIWMB have been providing technical assistance to the City of Tijuana in its efforts to site a new disposal facility.

## Water

### **Regional Water Work Group**

- The State Water Resources Control Board, working with representatives of the States of Baja California, Arizona, and Sonora, and the U.S. EPA, has created a Regional Water Workgroup. This group encourages greater local government and citizen participation in the bi-national border-wide Border XXI environment (a U.S. EPA-sponsored effort to address environmental concerns in the Border Region), in addition to natural resources and public health planning process.



### **Industrial Wastewater Monitoring and Pretreatment Program/Tijuana**

- The State Water Resources Control Board in association with the City of San Diego, provided funds to provide technical support to the Dirección General de Ecología and the Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos in their efforts to develop an effective industrial wastewater-monitoring program for Tijuana.

### **Development of Worker Training Materials**

- In response to requests from wastewater utilities in Mexicali and Tijuana, the State Water Resources Control Board in association with California State University, Sacramento, supports the efforts of bi-national technical teams working to adapt U.S. wastewater, worker training materials for use in Baja California and throughout Mexico.

### **Agreement of Cooperation on Industrial Wastewater Monitoring and Pretreatment**

- On March 21, before President Fox and Governor Davis, the State of California Environmental Protection Agency, SWRCB, SEMARNAT and the Dirección General de Ecología del Estado de Baja California signed a historic Agreement of Cooperation to continue the successful Tijuana industrial wastewater programs and extend the programs developed in Tijuana to Tecate and Mexicali. The goal is to develop a coordinated regional cooperative program, and identify the resources needed to implement self-sustaining industrial pretreatment and wastewater monitoring programs in Baja California within 3 years.

### **International Wastewater Treatment Plant Regulation**

- The Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region regulates the discharge from the International Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Pacific Ocean offshore from San Diego and Tijuana.

### **Water Quality Monitoring Program for Tecate Creek and the Tijuana River**

- Using resources in the FY 2001 State Budget, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region has initiated discussions with Baja California on the development of a remote sensing supported water quality monitoring program for Tecate Creek and the Tijuana River.

### **Water Quality Monitoring Program for the Alamo River and New River**

- The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Region, has maintained a comprehensive water quality-monitoring program for the Alamo River and New River at the International Boundary.

### **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Pathogens for New River at International Boundary**

- The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Region, has developed a TMDL for pathogens for the New River at the International Boundary.

### **Why we work together**

The California - Baja California border region is a dynamic, ever-changing region with remarkable environmental challenges, cultural diversity, sensitive natural resources, and technological differences. To address these environmental issues that affect both sides of the border, a concerted and collaborative effort is required. This coordinated effort addresses issues with a multi-media basis that involves air, water, waste, and public health issues. This effort is implemented by multi-disciplinary representatives that comprise the Border Environmental Coordinators Group. These coordinators work with their individual departments and Mexican counterparts to provide the necessary efforts to address shared environmental challenges.

The Border Environmental Program also works in conjunction with other programs to ensure coordination and collaboration in addressing environmental issues. Some of the other programs include the State of California's Permit Assistance Centers Program to ensure that businesses obtain the right types of permits and approvals to meet environmental requirements; and the Environmental

Management Systems Program to help promote the use of technological advancements. The BEP also works closely with the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank to address environmental infrastructure issues. Finally, the program works with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the SEMARNAT in coordinating bi-national border environmental efforts.

### **What we do**

The mission of the program is to work “toward a better environment within our shared border” by identifying and resolving mutual environmental and natural resource challenges and the resulting public health issues. We achieve our mission through the use of science and technology, uniform enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and with the cooperation and active participation of tribal nations, academia, industry, non-governmental organizations, and the public.

### **Vision**

Our vision of this program is to establish a standard of excellence for international cooperation and collaboration that focuses on resolving environmental and natural resource issues to help ensure the future quality of a cleaner, safer, healthier, and more prosperous border.

### **Program Focus**

**The program focuses its efforts in addressing issues in a multi-media approach. Moreover, we value the participation and communication of the public in addressing such issues. Our goals are to:**

- Protect the environment
- Restore and conserve natural resources
- Achieve and maintain a high standard of public health
- Increase sharing and use of science and technology
- Ensure uniform enforcement of environmental laws and regulations

### **How you can participate**

California and Baja California are committed to a partnership that will work toward a common vision and establish open communication and sharing of knowledge and information, science and technology, and staff resources. Both states are committed to engaging their border communities and other stakeholders to serve border interests as a whole, to work together to enhance the technical capabilities and professional development of its staff, and to recognize community efforts. The community activity that both states seek includes the cooperation and active participation of tribal nations, academia, industry, non-governmental organizations, and the public.

The efforts of the Border Affairs Unit to solicit your participation includes a web page at <http://bep.calepa.ca.gov> that provides links to many other related web pages. In addition, both states in collaboration are developing a Border Environmental Strategic Vision with goals and objectives that address longstanding environmental challenges, including a process to notify each other of potential environmental impacts. The public and others will be asked to comment on such assessments through a Public Review Process. Finally, in order to obtain ongoing feedback, the Border Affairs Unit will establish contacts with public agencies, colleges and universities, and other non-governmental entities.

## **Contact Us**

If you have questions about the Border Environmental Program or its activities, please contact Ricardo Martínez, Assistant Secretary for Border Affairs, (916) 445-3846. You can also email him at [rmartine@calepa.ca.gov](mailto:rmartine@calepa.ca.gov).

Other border environmental contacts are listed below.

- State Water Resources Control Board

- **Bart Christensen (916) 341-5655**  
christeb@cwpswrcb.ca.gov
- **Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment**  
Kathryn Dowling (510) 622-2573  
kdowling@oehha.ca.gov
- **Department of Pesticide Regulation**  
Lilia I. Martinez 714) 279-7012  
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- **Integrated Waste Management Board**  
Paulino Luna (916) 341-6412  
pluna@ciwmb.ca.gov
- **Air Resources Board**  
Gabriel Ruiz (916) 323-4397  
gruiz@arb.ca.gov
- **Department of Toxic Substances Control**  
Juan Jimenez (818) 551-2959  
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- **California Resources Agency**  
Melissa Miller Henson (916) 654-2506  
melissa@resources.ca.gov
- **Department of Water Resources**  
Charles Keene (818) 543-4620  
chuckk@water.ca.gov
- **Governor's Office of California-Mexico Affairs**  
Kristen Miller Aliotti (619) 645-2660  
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- **California Health and Human Services Agency**  
Department of Health Services  
Alvaro Garza (619) 692-5558  
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- **California Department of Justice**  
Office of the Attorney General  
Mateo Muñoz (916) 327-7855  
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Adolfo Gonzalez Calvillo 011 52 (66) 24-20-95  
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## Department of Ecology of the State of Baja California

### Dirección General de Ecología del Estado de Baja California



**T**he State of Baja California is located in the northwest corner of Mexico, and has become an important location of global economic and industrial activity.

#### **The reasons are recognized internationally:**

- Its strategic location with the State of California and near the Pacific Ocean
- Highly qualified and skilled workforce
- Abundant natural resources and infrastructure
- The advantage of international trade treaties established with many countries

The peninsula extends south from modern day California for over 800 miles. The topography varies from 6,000 foot mountains in the east which tumble down to the Sea of Cortez forming lush, pristine and isolated coves to the low lying west coast with expansive sand beaches, pounding Pacific surf and protected lagoons. Baja California has more than 1,500 kilometers of coastline on both sides of the peninsula, two distinct seas, and fertile agricultural valleys. The State's major cities include: Mexicali, the state capital and strong industrial and agricultural activity; Tijuana with dynamic manufacturing and industrial activity; Tecate, and Rosarito and Ensenada, both important tourist and commercial destinations.

Baja California's population is over 2 million and is one of the few Mexican states with the highest per capita income, high level of education and strong health care system. There are fifteen higher-level education institutes, including universities and five research centers. Additionally, there are many technical and vocational occupation centers, training highly-skilled workers. Baja California relies heavily on a skilled and educated work force, investing in education.

### **Background**

- Interaction between humans and the environment and the development model through history has evolved into a series of environmental problems, such as water, air and soil pollution, as well as the overuse of natural resources, the extinction of many species and land and human health deterioration among many other issues. These problems have made us aware of the importance of the environment and the need for public awareness and the participation of different social and government actors, searching for new steps and actions to protect the environment and together forge sustainable development and better quality of life.

### **Environmental Issues**

**T**he State of Baja California faces the consequences of socio-economic growth, in which the environmental impact was not considered. Because of this, the following environmental problems have been identified:

- Water pollution
- Land and air pollution
- Land erosion
- Environmental degradation

- Illegal trafficking of plant and animal species
- Overuse of animal and plant species
- Deterioration of cultural and natural patrimony
- Decrease of animal and plant species
- Incompatible land use

## **Actions**

- In 1992, the Baja California Environmental Balance and Protection Law was established. Its purpose is to prevent, protect and restore environmental balance, as well as protect the environment within the State of Baja California. The State's environmental law was enacted in 1993. To that end, the Dirección General de Ecología (Department of Ecology of the State of Baja California) was created. Its mission is to ensure a healthy environment by applying environmental protection strategies, as well as resolving environmental issues through specific programs and community participation based on criteria of excellence.

**Given that public participation is an important element for the implementation of environmental policies, the following tools were created:**

- The Baja California State Environmental Board is made up of seventy-percent citizen participation, and thirty-percent by state personnel. Its purpose is to provide advice regarding environmental matters.
- The Special Environmental Subcommittee of the Planning Committee for State Development (COPLADE), composed of federal, state and city representatives, as well as non-governmental organizations. The Subcommittee establishes coordination mechanisms and coordination principles between the three branches of government and society. Its purpose is to define and implement environmental protection, conservation, improvement, and the sustainable use of natural resources in the State of Baja California.

## **Programs**

### **Programs and Tools of the Department of Ecology of the State of Baja California**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION PLAN OF THE STATE OF BAJA CALIFORNIA**

- The Environmental Regulation Plan is a planning tool used to prevent negative environmental effects due to human activity, and guarantees proper use and natural resource conservation, preventing problems that may arise because of improper land use.

#### **ADAPTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

- Its purpose is to push for a reform of the environmental legal framework and include and make use of concepts that provide solutions to environmental problems in each of every state legal framework that regulate or must regulate environmental issues.

#### **DESCENTRALIZATION OF FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

- The purpose of this program is to present to the federal government the decentralization of environmental responsibilities in areas of prioritized state involvement and strengthen local environmental activity control and management.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE

- Its purpose is to instill joint responsibility and participation of each of the different groups and sectors of society in environmental management and sustainable management of natural resources.

## STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Promote the development and establishment of infrastructure and alternatives for environmental protection and the improvement of contaminated sites.

## PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

- Count with planning instruments that facilitate and strengthen environmental management and promote a sustainable development, such as specific studies, environmental regulation and official state norms and regulations.

## Permanent Operative Program

### PERMANENT INSPECTION PROGRAM

- Regulate environmental prevention and compliance laws. Community effort to report environmental law violations make up approximately fifty-percent of cases handled by the Dirección General de Ecología.

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The purpose of environmental impact assessments is to prevent and reduce the negative effects that certain projects can cause to human health and to the natural environment. In order to accomplish this objective certain alternative preventative guidelines are established to reduce the effects on the environment, according to the state's environmental policies, implemented and enforced by the Dirección General de Ecología.

### STATE REGISTRY OF AIR EMISSION SOURCE AND WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

- Guarantee that air pollution levels and wastewater discharges from industry do not pass the limits set by official Mexican regulations, as well as maintain a data base of chemical allied product industry, and the products and lists of generated wastes. This information may be used by other public agencies, such as the Department of Firefighters and Civil Protection of each city in the State of Baja California. Efforts to maintain and update these databases will be of great benefit to society.

## Services

- Attention to citizen complaints
- Process Environmental Impact Assessment Reports
- Process State Wastewater Registry registration
- Process environmental guidelines for vehicle tire importation
- Process environmental vendor or service providers in the State Registry of Environmental Service Providers:
  - Areas of environmental impact assessment
  - External environmental auditors
  - Environmental laboratories
  - Environmental consultants or experts

## Contact Information

### Mexicali

Francisco L. Montejano y  
Blvd. Benito Juárez No. 1  
Mexicali, B.C.  
Tel: (65) 66-22-68

### Tijuana

Centro de Gobierno  
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### Ensenada

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## **Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias (IRSC)**

### **Centro de Estudio Regional de las Californias (IRSC)**



The Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias (IRSC) provides San Diego State University with a forum for the investigation, discussion, and dissemination of information about the United States-Mexican border region. The Institute focuses on the border region of California and Baja California and is also concerned with important issues of the United States-Mexican interface and monitors border regions elsewhere in the world.

Created in 1983, the Institute has undertaken multidisciplinary applied research projects on important regional concerns including transborder environmental issues, policy perspectives of the California-Mexico relationship, quality of life, and sustainable development. IRSC also plays an active role in Mexico-related professional organizations and is frequently consulted on transborder issues by the media, nongovernmental organizations, the public sector and other border stakeholders.

Other Institute activities include conducting binational symposia; improving communications between public and private sector representatives on both sides of the border; serving as a clearinghouse for information on transborder events, issues, and institutions; and encouraging the effective use of educational resources among the region's universities. The Institute serves as a major link between SDSU and Mexican institutions.

IRSC has an ongoing publications program that includes books, monographs, and shorter items. Many titles are co-published with SDSU Press. IRSC serves as co-editor for the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* that is published by the SDSU Press.

IRSC has under way major applied research projects on border environmental issues and policy, regional economic issues, and transborder planning issues. IRSC serves as the SDSU link to the Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy, a congressionally established consortium of Mexican and U.S. universities for research and policy studies on environmental issues of the border.

## **Contact Information**

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## Secretariat for Economic Development (SEDECO)

Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico (SEDECO)

Estado de Baja California



The State of Baja California is gaining a greater presence in the international business arena. This is due to its stock of natural resources, qualified labor availability and its excellent geographic location, which makes this region a highly attractive spot for investors around the world. Baja California is a significant receiving end for investments and an export platform for commercial and industrial competition, and provides an important link point for global economic activity.

The Secretariat for Economic Development (SEDECO) offers foreign investors and exporters a number of services to explore the many industrial and economic opportunities that Baja California offers.

### Goals

- Promote pure investment
- Projects promoting energy development
- Seeks joint investment trade missions with San Diego

### Industry in Baja California

- Electronic industry is strongest
- Baja California produces the most televisions in the world out of any other similarly sized area
- 54% of Mexican industrial parks are located in Baja California
- The State's television industry consists mostly of vertically integrated TV companies
- High amount of imports; attempting to increase exports
- Potential for partnerships with California to further spark economic development

SEDECO offers current and future investors, importers and exporters the following services:

### Economic Data

- Economic References
- Regional Economic Agenda
- Employment Data and Reference Sources
- Book of Facts

### Economic Promotion

- Development of new suppliers, growth of regional producers, detection of new investment projects
- Export promotion.
- Small Business Development

- Investment Opportunities
- Joint Ventures

## State Employment Department

- Recruitment and Training Services
- Training of personnel

## Economic Support

- To small business of new creation in the rural areas
- To mining companies
- To improvement of computer technology for medium and small business

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## Attorney General Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA)

### Procuraduría Federal de Protección Ambiental (PROFEPA)



The Attorney General Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) was established in 1992 to have federal, environmental enforcement jurisdiction. It promotes and conducts environmental inspection programs, as well as promotes social participation on environmental matters. In 1994, the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) was added to PROFEPA's area of regulatory responsibilities. However, PROFEPA maintained its inspection and regulatory responsibilities independently, such as the protection of natural resources, fish and wildlife, land and marine protection.

PROFEPA reviews all legislation with regard to environmental protection. It also serves as the public's main conduit for protecting the environment, enforcing the country's environmental protection laws, and taking legal action whenever environmental criminal acts are committed that pose a threat to the natural environment and public health.

#### Mission

- Protect and promote compliance of environmental and natural resource laws, through the immediate authoritative duties (inspection, verification and protection), directly or through its staff, concurrent with other federal laws and regulations.
- PROFEPA will take criminal action against illicit acts against the environment, in order to protect and conserve natural and renewable resources, protection and improvement of the environment, and promote voluntary cooperation of environmental law, in order to allow a better living environment.

#### Vision

- Assure equal compliance of environmental and natural resource law, which promotes the betterment of environmental conditions.
- Seek civic participation in ways that directly and effectively protect the environment, and reach a sustainable consumption of natural resources.

#### Objectives

- Apply and maintain environmental protection, in order to prevent the tendency of environmental and natural resource degradation. Firmly apply environmental laws in order to have a sustainable protection and restoration process, which promotes economic and social development in Mexico with other areas of sustainability.
- Raise levels of enforcement and application of environmental laws, as well as promote voluntary compliance of environmental laws.
- Create a favorable atmosphere for information exchange between the federal government and the actual public with regard to environmental protection and adequate use of natural resources, through direct public awareness.

## Presentation

### Background

- Identified 147 high-risk companies, imposed 17 million pesos in fines last year against many of these companies for not complying with environmental standards
- Created self-regulating “Auditoria Ambiental” environmental auditing program, in which many high-risk companies have enrolled
- Office measures compliance to standards by observing the frequency of environmental emergencies

### Results

- Rate of environmental emergencies has decreased somewhat over the last five years, but not as drastically as PROFEPA had hoped
- There are problems with enforcement of the standards, resulting in abandoned sites with hazardous waste where companies simply took off to avoid the consequences
- The office is continuing to try to clean up such sites; some clean-ups paid for by the maquiladora association

### Issues needing improvement

- Need to create mechanisms to punish environmental crimes
- Need to develop courses to teach environmentally friendly industrial practices
- Attempt to return wild flora and fauna to Mexico
- Reduce air pollution on Mexicali and Imperial Valley

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## International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) - Mexican Section

### Comisión Internacional de Límites y Agua entre Mexico y los Estados Unidos (CILA - Sección mexicana)



The International Boundary Commission (IBWC) was created in 1889. However, the 1944 Water Treaty 17 changed its name to the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC). The IBWC consists of a United States Section and a Mexican Section. The 1944 Treaty provides that the IBWC must have the status of an international body, that the head of each Section must be an Engineer Commissioner and that wherever Treaty provisions call for joint action or joint agreement by the two Governments such matters must be handled by or through the Department of State of the United States and the Secretariat of Foreign Relations of Mexico. The Commissioner for each Section functions under the foreign policy supervision of the Foreign Office of each of the two respective federal governments.

#### Mission

- The mission of the IBWC is to apply the rights and obligations which the Governments of the United States and Mexico assume under the numerous boundary and water treaties and related agreements, and to do so in a way that benefits the social and economic welfare of the peoples on the two sides of the boundary and improves relations between the two countries.

#### Rights and Obligations

- Distribution between the two countries of the waters of the Rio Grande and of the Colorado River
- Regulation and conservation of the waters of the Rio Grande for their use by the two countries by joint construction
- Operation and maintenance of international storage dams and reservoirs and plants for generating hydroelectric energy at the dams
- Regulation of the Colorado River waters allocated to Mexico
- Protection of lands along the river from floods by levee and floodway projects
- Solution of border sanitation and other border water quality problems
- Preservation of the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary
- Demarcation of the land boundary.

#### Organization and Procedures for Solution of Boundary and Water Problems

- The United States and Mexican Sections maintain their respective headquarters in the adjoining cities of El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua. The Commissioners meet at least weekly, alternating the place of meetings and are in almost daily contact with one another. Each Section maintains its own engineering staff, a secretary and such legal advisers and other assistants as it deems necessary. Each Section also has field offices on its side of the boundary at the location of joint projects or related operation where the engineers of the adjoining offices work closely with each other to effect the essential cooperation. Each Government funds the cost of the operation of its Section of the IBWC.

- **Implementation of treaties and other international agreements.** Implementation by the IBWC of the broad provisions of the treaties and other international agreements requires specific agreements by the IBWC for planning construction, operation and maintenance of joint works, ways of sharing the costs and other joint activities. Such agreements constituting decisions or recommendations, subject to the approval of the two Governments, are recorded in the form of Minutes done in the English and Spanish Languages, signed by each Commissioner and attested by the Secretaries. Copies thereof are forwarded to each Government within three days after being signed. Once approved by both Governments, the Minutes are binding obligations upon the two Governments.
- **Congressional action for cooperative projects.** The United States performance of its part of each of the cooperative projects is subject to authorization and the appropriation of funds by the Congress. This authorization, usually obtained before conclusion of an IBWC Minute, takes the form of a legislative enactment. The United States Section justifies its requests for authorizations and appropriations as a part of the Congressional presentations by the Department of State after review by the Office of Management and Budget. The United States Commissioner presents the principal witness statements with the support of the Department of State before the appropriate Committees of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.
- **Actions take for arising boundary or water problems.** In addition to the cooperative projects undertaken to implement existing treaties and other agreements between the two Governments, a cooperative project may originate with the emergence of a new boundary or water problem that requires agreement and the cooperation of the two Governments for its solution. Early detection and evaluation of the problem and the need for a cooperative project for its resolution are a part of the mission of the IBWC. The need for such a project may also be brought to the attention of the joint Commission by one or both Governments or by state or local authorities through their respective Section of the IBWC. If the findings of the IBWC joint investigations, recorded in a joint report of the Principal Engineers of the two Sections, show that a cooperative project is needed, is feasible and can be justified as an international project, the IBWC may endorse the findings in a Minute and recommend the project to the two Governments.
- **Implementing approved and financed projects.** Once the project is approved by both Governments, authorized and funded, each Government through its Section proceeds to perform under the joint supervision of the IBWC, its share of the works, as determined in the approved agreement.
- **Exemptions to some cooperative projects.** The two Governments generally share the total costs of the projects in proportion to their respective benefits in cases of projects for mutual control and utilization of the waters of a boundary river, unless the Governments have predetermined by treaty the division of costs according to the nature of a project. In cases of man-made works in one country or operations in one country causing or threatening to cause damage in the other country, the cost is borne by the Government in whose territory the problem originated.
- **United States Section.** The United States Section prepares its assigned part of the plans for works or contracts for their preparation with other federal agencies or with private consulting engineers. It awards contracts for and supervises its part of the construction of a project under the overall supervision of the IBWC. The United States Section operates and maintains the part of the project assigned to its Government.



## Presentation

### Background

- Bi-national organization (US State Department - Mexican foreign relations)
- Analyzes border problems and proposes changes
- CNA has offices in each side of the US-Mexico border region
- CNA regulates surface and underground water sources
- Supplies communities with water

### Current Projects

- Cleaning of the Tijuana River
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Colorado River Delta (upcoming bi-national symposium)
- Cal/EPA, NADBank, and the Department of the Interior are all involved with IBWC

### Goals

- Interact with the public and with city governments
- Promote interest in water issues in academic circles

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## National Water Commission (CNA)

### Comisión Nacional del Agua



**T**he National Water Commission (CNA) is a separate, decentralized administrative entity within the Secretariat of the

Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). CNA is responsible for implementing and administering the regulations set forth in the National Water Law, as well as internal rules and regulations, SEMARNAT's internal regulations and all applicable provisions.

CNA was created through a presidential decree in 1989, as a decentralized, administrative branch of the former Secretaría de Agricultura de Recursos Hidráulicos (SARH), before becoming officially known as SEMARNAT. CNA is the responsible administrator of the nation's water, and remains linked to SEMARNAT, despite a major organizational reform in 1994.

### Mission

- Administer and preserve national waters, through direct citizenry participation in order to reach sustainable water consumption use.
- The mission implicitly establishes the transformation of CNA from an organization with former normative, financial and operative functions and charged with the construction and promotion of water development, to a new organization in charge of water resource administration and sustainable use, which will need to be developed with social participation, allowing open channels of communication across the population.
- Social participation is directly tied to the responsibility of building and operating essential water infrastructure, headed by local water authorities and users that together work to protect, conserve and maintain water quality.
- Social participation with regard to water conservation will be reached through the establishment of a water culture; understood only through water use habits, customs and ways in which reasonable and efficient use is made of this resource.

### Water sustainability relates to three factors

1. Water conservation
2. Create favorable conditions for economic development, and consider better water use methods in order to increase production and efficiency
3. Protect the population's well being by bettering living conditions. Reaching sustainable development implies protecting water and balancing economic and social development and well-being

### Vision

- The vision of CNA is to be a normative arm, with a high level of technical excellence, as well as promote social responsibility in water management.

## Objectives

- In order to reach the institutional mission and goals, as well as those of related Regional Office and Central Areas, approximately 450 objectives were defined, which were grouped and selected according to strategic lines in 50 objectives that are an integral part of CNA.

## Units

- The administrative units of CNA have responsibilities that are established in the Internal Law, its Regulations, the internal Regulations of CNA and other applicable responsibilities.

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## California Water Quality Control Board - Region 7 and Region 9 (RWQCB)

### Consejo Regional Para el Manejo de la Calidad del Agua - Region 7 y Region 9



The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) was created by the Legislature in 1967. The mission of the SWRCB is to ensure the highest reasonable quality for waters of the State, while allocating those waters to achieve the optimum balance of beneficial uses. The joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the SWRCB to provide comprehensive protection for California's waters. The SWRCB consists of five full-time salaried Members, each filling a different specialty position. Currently, there are two vacancies. Board members are appointed to four-year terms by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Board Members are: Arthur G. Baggett, Jr. (Chair), Peter S. Silva (Member), and Richard Katz (Member).

There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The mission of the RWQCBs is to develop and enforce water quality objectives and implementation plans, which will best protect the beneficial uses of the State's waters, recognizing local differences in climate, topography, geology and hydrology. Out of the nine RWQCBs, two border with Mexico: The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Colorado Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Each RWQCB has nine part-time Members also appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. RWQCBs develop "basin plans" for their hydrologic areas, issue waste discharge permits, take enforcement action against violators, and monitor water quality.

The task of protecting and enforcing the many uses of water, including the needs of industry, agriculture, municipal districts, and the environment is an ongoing challenge for the SWRCB and RWQCBs.

### Mission Statement

Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.

## RWQCB9

California Water Quality Control Board  
Region 9 San Diego

The San Diego Region covers an area of approximately 3,900 square miles in the southwestern portion of California. The region is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the east by the Laguna Mountains; on the north by the hydrologic divide starting near Laguna Beach and extending inland and easterly along ridge of the Elsinore Mountains; and on the south by the US-Mexico border. The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB) is responsible for protecting inland surface waters, groundwater's and coastal waters within our boundaries.

## The SDRWQCB is faced with the following key issues:

- **Bacterial and viral contamination in coastal waters.** Bacterial and viral contamination in coastal waters poses a serious public health threat to residents in the region. Currently, the region has 30 water bodies that are listed as impaired because of bacterial and viral contamination.
- **Non-point source discharges and residual impacts.** Current nonpoint source discharges into San Diego Bay, coupled with residual impacts of historic discharges, have resulted in a number of segments of the Bay being listed as impaired.
- **Sediment discharges to water bodies.** Growth induced new construction projects are being initiated in the San Diego Region at a rate that is among the highest in the State. With these projects comes increased potential for sediment discharges to our water bodies. Beneficial uses in many of our coastal lagoons have already been impaired as a result of historical sediment discharges. The Regional Board is maintaining a very active program to insure that our beneficial uses are protected from the impacts of sediment discharges from new construction projects.
- **Cleanup and regulation issues.** The San Diego Region has the largest concentration of military installations and Indian reservations of any region. Cleanup issues on the active and closed military bases and legal issues involved with regulation of discharges on the military bases and the Indian reservations are a growing problem. The San Diego Region consistently reports high numbers of permit violations; the United States Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton is a significant source of these violations.
- **Sewage and industrial waste discharges from point and non-point sources.** Sewage and industrial waste discharges from point and non-point sources have caused water quality problems within the Tijuana River Watershed and the transborder coastal waters. These discharges pose a public health threat to residents on both sides of the border and threaten the ecological integrity of the watershed. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) operates the International Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat sewage from Mexico and discharge to the South Bay Ocean Outfall. The IBWC has not met the Regional Board's deadlines for upgrading treatment to the secondary level and the plant has experienced continual violations of the effluent limitations for toxicity.

## Border Efforts - SDRWQCB

The resolution of water quality problems in the Tijuana River Watershed and the transborder ocean waters requires that the SDRWQCB work in a cooperative, coordinated manner with governmental agencies at the federal, state and local level in both Mexico and the United States.

In recent years, the SWRCB and SDRWQCB have assisted Baja California with the implementation of a pretreatment program in Tijuana. The program was successful in identifying sources of industrial discharges into the sewer system and in shutting down several non-complying industries in Tijuana. However, the program is still developing the full range of capabilities. As a result, in June 2001, the SDRWQCB approved a resolution to provide additional financial assistance with the continuation of the pretreatment program in Tijuana and with the implementation of a similar program in Tecate.

In addition to working with the pretreatment program, the SDRWQCB is contracting with San Diego State University to develop water quality monitoring program in the border region. The goal of the program is to use remotely sensed imagery and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to identify,

monitor and predict sources and fates of waste discharges in the Tijuana River Watershed and near shore ocean waters.

## **COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

The Region covers approximately 13,000,000 acres (20,000 square miles) in the southeastern portion of California. It includes all of Imperial County and portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. It is bounded on the east by the Colorado River and the state of Nevada; to the south by the Republic of Mexico; the west by the San Jacinto, and San Bernardino Mountains; and to the north by the New York, Providence, Granite, Old Dad, Bristol, Rodman, and Ord Mountain Ranges. The Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) is responsible for protecting inland surface waters and ground waters within our boundaries.

The Region covers approximately 13,000,000 acres (20,000 square miles) in the southeastern portion of California. It includes all of Imperial

The Regional Board is located in the most arid area of California. Despite the relatively dry climate, the Region contains some substantial surface water bodies, including the Colorado, Alamo, New and the Whitewater Rivers and the Salton Sea. Many of the alluvial valleys in the Region are underlain by ground water aquifers that in many cases are the sole source of water for local areas. The most Regionally important groundwater basin underlies the Coachella Valley.

### **Some of the primary challenges facing the Region include but is not limited to the following:**

- Pollution from Mexico
- Increasing salinity, selenium, and eutrophication in the Salton Sea
- Silt, nutrient and pesticide pollution of the agricultural drains in Imperial Valley
- Bacterial and viral, nutrient, and pesticide pollution of the New and Alamo Rivers
- Underground leaking tanks

**Pollution from Mexico.** The resolution of water quality problems in the Imperial Hydrologic Unit requires the Regional Board to work in a cooperative and coordinated manner with governmental agencies at the federal, state and local level in both Mexico and the United States. Sewage and industrial waste discharges from Mexicali have caused water quality problems within the Imperial and the Salton Sea Hydrologic Units. These discharges pose a public health threat to residents on both sides of the border and threaten the ecological integrity of this area.

Mexicali lacks an adequate sewage collection and treatment system. The system's capacity is insufficient to serve present flows and those estimated in the immediate future. The Regional Board is collaborating with U.S and Mexican Federal, State, and Local agencies to identify and implement short- and long-term sewage infrastructure projects to address water quality problems of the New River at the International Boundary. Minute No. 288 established short- and long-term solutions for the sanitation of the New River at the International Boundary. Eleven (11) immediate need projects "Quick Fixes," were identified to provide a rapid improvement to the sanitary condition of the City of Mexicali in 1996. All of the "Quick Fixes," were completed in 1999. The long-term projects for the New River/Mexicali Sanitation projects include construction of a new collection and treatment system with a rated capacity of 20-mgd. These projects were funded through a cost sharing agreement between both countries. The US federal government is paying 55% of the total cost to implement the sanitation projects; Mexican government will pay the remaining cost.

The Regional Board is collaborating with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to characterize pollution of the New River at the International Boundary between the United States and Mexico. The Regional Board has routinely monitoring and recording water quality data from the New River at the International Boundary between the United State and Mexico since 1974. The data is

utilized as the parameter to measure improvements to the water quality of the New River at the International Boundary.

## The Regional Board will continue to:

- **Water quality monitoring.** Monitor water quality in the New and Alamo Rivers at the California/Mexico border region on a monthly basis and will report water quality data gathered to USEPA and other interested parties on a quarterly basis.
- **Binational observation tours.** Participate in the monthly binational observation tours of the sources of New and Alamo River water pollution and will report findings to USEPA and other interested parties.
- **Studies.** Assess studies and related activities in support of efforts to identify and implement needed environmental programs and infrastructure in the New and Alamo Rivers at the California/Mexico border region.
- **Technical assistance.** Provide technical assistance to the Commission Estatal de Servicios Publicos de Mexicali with the development and implementation of a pretreatment program for the City of Mexicali.
- **Installation of water quality monitoring stations.** Two new permanent water quality monitoring stations will be established to monitor the water quality in the New and Alamo Rivers at the California/Mexico border region
- **Effluent quality monitoring.** new program to monitor the quality of effluent from the Zaragoza lagoons will be initiated, and resources will be directed towards working with officials in Mexico to locate resources and facilitate cooperative monitoring activities, with focus on waters that discharge in the United States.

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## Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development

### Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA)



**T**he Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (SAGARPA) is a federal agency, responsible for implementing agricultural, livestock and fishing policies, as well as developing new programs that allow for better land use methods and integrate industrial farming activity to the country's economy. Among its many objectives, SAGARPA supports collaboration with grower organizations in order to fulfill agricultural planning goals and objectives, outlined in the National Development Plan.

## Services

- **Develop, carry out and evaluate rural development policies, administer and promote farming, fishing and other agricultural activities.** Facilitate raising the standard of living of rural communities by working with local governments and other organizations. Promote rural job creation, as well as establish programs and policies that promote economic growth, originating from rural, agricultural and fishing activity.
- **Investment Projects.** Incorporate and promote new investment projects that effectively channel private and public resources towards agricultural and fishing programs.
- **National and Local Coordination.** Coordinate and carry out national policies that create and support fishing and agricultural business programs, through planning actions, development of new programs, coordination, natural resource management, in addition to technical assistance to achieve desired goals and objectives. This will be achieved through cooperation with other federal agencies and departments, regional state and local support, as well as direct public participation from the private farming and food production sectors.
- **Laws and Regulations.** Support and fulfill Mexican agricultural and food production laws and regulations. Promote and fulfill Mexican laws and regulations, concerning agricultural and fishing quality methods, as well as the establishment and fulfillment of a national inspection and certification system.
- **Information.** Process and distribute statistical and geographical information on the supply and demand of food, fishing and other agricultural, production commodities.

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## California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) Departamento Estatal de Regulación de Plaguicidas de California (DPR)



### Mission

- DPR regulates all aspects of pesticide sales and use, recognizing the need to control pests, while protecting public health and the environment and fostering reduced-risk pest management strategies.

### Vision

- DPR will be a dynamic and responsive organization with the premier comprehensive program that protects public health and the environment.

### Values

- We utilize quality science and experience-based knowledge in our decisions.
- We are innovative and forward-thinking in resolving problems.
- Our decisions are timely, open, consistent, and equitable.
- We are practical, pragmatic, and open to change.
- We maximize our effectiveness through coordination with others.
- We are responsive and service-oriented to all our constituents.
- We seek to balance our actions in recognition of diverse needs of those we affect

### Pesticide Border Programs

- **Residue Tracking Program**
  - Goal - Develop procedures that accurately identify source of lots of produce originating from Mexico with residue over-tolerance levels.
  - Benefits - Allows Mexico (Sanidad Vegetal) to locate source grower more efficiently; Allows Mexican grower to take steps to avoid continued shipment of residue with over-tolerant lots
- **U.S./Mexico Pesticide Information/Inspector Exchange Program**
  - To strengthen cooperation between the various agencies in both countries
  - Provide U.S. and Mexican regulators and scientist a more detailed understanding of approaches and program requirements of each country.
- **Pesticide Episode Response Program**
  - Establish a system for exchanging data between DPR, agricultural commissioners, and Mexican agencies about human health, investigate and sampling techniques, and pesticide exposure data.
  - Establish an episode notification process between agencies.
  - Establish a protocol for conducting investigations, including the sharing of findings.

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## Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)

### Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Funciones de la Secretaría



**T**he Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) handles hazardous waste, water pollution, forestry resources, hunting and wildlife, air pollution and other environmental and natural resource matters. The agency issues permits to individuals and companies pertaining to environmental regulations. In order to allow sustainable use and development of natural resources, SEMARNAT promotes the protection, restoration and conservation of the environment, natural resources and significant environmental goods and services, implements federal environmental and natural resource policies, sanitation, water quality, environmental regulation, urban development, and the fishing industry.

SEMARNAT administers and regulates the sustainable use of natural resources, with the exception of oil and all liquid hydrogen carbides, solid and gaseous, as well as radioactive minerals. It implements laws and regulations, relating specifically to the protection, restoration and environmental quality standards, affecting the nation's shared ecosystems and natural resources, both aquatic and terrestrial. SEMARNAT is responsible for establishing laws and regulations on water discharge, mining activity, and hazardous and toxic-waste.

- **SEMARNAT initiates environmental legislation and oversees with other federal, state and local agencies compliance of environmental laws and regulations.** It promotes the establishment of Natural Protected Areas. In addition, it organizes and administers Natural Protected Areas and supervises conservation and protection actions at all federal, state and local government levels. SEMARNAT also oversees private sector compliance of environmental laws and regulations.
- **International Cooperation.** SEMARNAT participates in international forums focused on environmental protection. It works jointly with the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (SRE) in establishing and developing, treaties and international agreements of cooperation on environmental protection and enforcement issues.
  - On March 21, before President Fox and Governor Davis, the State of California Environmental Protection Agency, SWRCB, SEMARNAT and the Dirección General de Ecología del Estado de Baja California signed a historic Agreement of Cooperation to continue the successful Tijuana industrial wastewater programs and extend the programs developed in Tijuana to Tecate and Mexicali. The goal is to develop a coordinated regional cooperative program, and identify the resources needed to implement self-sustaining industrial pretreatment and wastewater monitoring programs in Baja California within 3 years.
- **SEMARNAT must evaluate and provide feedback on environmental impact assessment reports to all public and private projects introduced to the agency.** The office must evaluate each impact assessment report, according to environmental protection laws and regulations set forth in Mexican law. However, SEMARNAT cannot take enforcement or prosecution action. The Attorney General Office for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) oversees enforcement and prosecution.

- Develops and promotes environmentally sensitive technologies in order to make better sustainable use of natural resources, and protect the environment.
- Promote and carry out reforestation and environmental restoration programs with other federal, state and local authorities, as well as in coordination with the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (SAGARPA).
- **SEMARNAT is in charge of overseeing all federally funded studies on environmental protection and conservation projects.** The agency maintains federal offices in each state, which oversee the implementation of federal environmental laws and regulations. Furthermore, SEMARNAT coordinates national environmental protection and conservation programs that help to increase the quality of life for every citizen, working jointly with the public and private sector agencies and organizations. SEMARNAT also carries out environmental education programs in order to bring environmental and conservation public awareness at levels of society.

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**Presenters:** José Luis Aguilar, *Representative of the Regional Office of Ensenada*

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## California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

### Departamento Estatal de Control de Sustancias Tóxicas de California (DTSC)



### Mission

- **T**he Department's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

### Overview

- The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for regulating hazardous waste facilities and overseeing the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in California.
- Through its inspection, compliance and corrective action programs, DTSC ensures that state and federal requirements for managing hazardous wastes are implemented. Nearly 200 major commercial facilities have authorization to treat, store and dispose of hazardous waste in California. The 5,000 businesses which conduct lower-risk treatment activities are regulated through a streamlined tiered permitting process or programs that provide an appropriate level of oversight.
- DTSC carries out its own statewide inspection program and responds to nearly 1,000 citizen complaints regarding hazardous waste handling per year. Technical and investigative support is provided to federal prosecutors and local district attorneys who are prosecuting environmental crimes. Six local environmental programs, including inspection of the 60,000 businesses that generate hazardous waste, have been consolidated at the local level. DTSC carries out administrative and oversight of 69 Certified Unified Programs.
- Thousands of properties through the State -- including former industrial plants, military bases, small businesses and landfills -- are contaminated with some level of toxic substances. Currently, work is underway on hundreds of contaminated properties throughout the State. Expediting this cleanup work is one of the most important goals of the program, and achievements are being realized toward these goals through the Voluntary Cleanup Program, Expedited Remedial Action pilot program, and the "Brownfields" initiative.
- In 1995, DTSC was given lead responsibility for cleanup activities of illegal clandestine drug labs and has worked with law enforcement agencies to remove toxic chemicals at more than 5,000 labs.
- Capitalizing on new environmental opportunities made possible through innovative technologies and pollution prevention activities, California is a national leader in developing better solutions to the management of hazardous wastes. The Environmental Technology Certification Program, winner of the 1996 Innovations in Government Award, is fostering development and use of emerging technologies to improve the quality of the environment. Formation of interstate and

international technology partnerships has enhanced acceptance of these technologies beyond our borders, resulting in major economic and environmental benefits.

## Cal/EPA - DTSC San Diego Border Office

- The staff in the Border Office includes a toxicologist, Dr. Michael Schum, a senior attorney, Ramon Perez, as well as a staff of inspectors that includes a chemist, a scientist, and a city planner. Mr. Juan M. Jimenez supervises the staff. The facilities in the San Diego office include small and medium size conference rooms, and office facilities for visiting staff. The office is intended to serve as a hub for Cal/EPA activities at the border region, and as a place where the American and Mexican environmental regulators can meet and work together.
- DTSC intends to establish a wide and influential presence in the border area. To that extent, and in accordance with the mission of DTSC and Cal/EPA, the staff in the Border Office develops and presents training workshops in conjunction with San Diego State University and U.S. EPA, and develops pollution prevention projects in an effort to assist industry in both sides of the border. In addition, the staff inspects hazardous waste facilities in Imperial and San Diego Counties, and it inspects generators in Imperial County as well. The staff also inspects transporters at the ports of entry, and at the transporters' facilities. The staff develops enforcement cases, which are prosecuted administratively by DTSC, or are referred to the Office of the Attorney General or the local prosecutors for appropriate disposition.

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## State Commission for Public Works of Tijuana (CESPT) Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos de Tijuana (CESPT)



**T**he City of Tijuana is a growing and dynamic city, which has obligated local authorities to find new ways to match the city's increasing growth rate. In addition, Tijuana has had to match its increasing growth demand with new urban infrastructure projects and other public works.

In the case of water supply, the City of Tijuana transports a large percentage of its water supply through the Colorado River Aqueduct. Since December 20, 1966, the State Commission for Public Works of Tijuana (CESPT) has been in charge of bringing water to thousands of Tijuana's residents, and for wastewater treatment. The CESPT is an independent, decentralized public state agency, allowing it to have jurisdiction over the city's water resources. CESPT vies for monies from the North American Development Bank (NADBank), and receives some foreign assistance for infrastructure projects from Japan.

### Mission

- To provide safe and efficient water service to the City of Tijuana and the City of Rosarito, increase the quality of life for the area's residents, and focus on the area's development and environmental protection of the region, through staff dedicated to providing this service, exceeding customer expectations.

### Vision

- Provide a service that counts on the complete satisfaction and trust of every user.
- Strive to become Tijuana and Rosarito's water resource provider, and continue to be a model of operation, maintenance, placing our service among the most advanced water providers in Latin America.
- Working for CESPT is an honor and privilege, given that it promotes integral employee development who are committed to its Mission.

## Presentation

### Goals

- Improve legislation
- Find new sources of water
- Apply new technology to increase efficiency in distributing and treating water
- Increase capacity of treatment plants
- Control industrial discharge

### Problems

- Have many unpaid accounts
- Supply and demand; demand expected to cause major problems in 2001-2002

● Due to extreme growth in Tijuana, CESPT may have to shut off water at certain times of the day.

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## Institute for Public Health Services of the State of Baja California (ISESALUD)

### Instituto de Servicios de Salud Pública del Estado de Baja California (ISESALUD)



ISESALUD is the State Health Department of Baja California and provides public health services similar to California County Health and Human Services Agencies. It is the leader in the Baja California public health community and a strong partner in the *Binational Policy Council*. In the Tijuana region, ISESALUD is conducting environmental prevention activities addressing designated policy issues. Their efforts are aligned with prevention framework discussed at the binational health policymaking level.

### Description of ISESALUD

- ISESALUD is a decentralized state agency, responsible for managing, operating and developing health programs for the State of Baja California. Moreover, ISESALUD provides accessible health services for state residents.

### Mission

- ISESALUD is a decentralized, public health agency, coordinated with other state departments and institutions, responsible for providing health services to Baja Californians, as well as regulating and implementing health policies and regulations, training and scientific medical research.

### Values

- Consistent thinking and actions
- Promote and demonstrate respect for the individual and human life
- Maintain a professional working environment, applying timely ethical and objective values
- Work towards collective interests
- Provides services that satisfy the needs of those we serve.

### Background

- Decentralized agency
- Oversees blood transfusions, nutrition, fertilizers, all health issues
- Issues operating sanitary licenses
- Regulates radiology, pesticides, toxic substances, food, fisheries, water, medication
- Controls production and disposal of substances
- Initiates health inspections

### Current Projects

- Applying self-regulating programs to restaurants, hospitals, fumigation companies, among other inspection programs
- Suspended approximately 50 hospitals and clinics last year due to failed inspections

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## Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

### Oficina para la Evaluación de Riesgos a la Salud Ambiental (OEHHA)



**T**he mission of the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by objective scientific evaluation of risks posed by hazardous substances. While OEHHA does not promulgate environmental regulations directly, it is responsible for developing and providing risk managers in state and local government agencies with toxicological and medical information relevant to decisions involving public health. State agency users of such information include all boards and departments within Cal/EPA, as well as the Department of Health Services, the Department of Food and Agriculture, the Office of Emergency Services, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Justice. OEHHA also works with Federal agencies, the scientific community, industry and the general public on issues of environmental as well as public health.

### OEHHA functions and responsibilities include

- Developing health-protective exposure standards for different media (air, water, land) to recommend to regulatory agencies, including ambient air quality standards for the Air Resources Board and drinking water chemical contaminant standards for the Department of Health Services.
- Carrying out special investigations of potential environmental causes of illness, diseases and deaths. Current and recent activities include investigation of the health effects of air pollutants, pesticides, and other chemical exposures.
- Continuing public health oversight of environmental regulatory programs within Cal/EPA.
- Making recommendations to the Department of Fish and Game and the State Water Resources Control Board with respect to sport and commercial fishing in areas where fish may be contaminated.
- Assessing health risks to the public from air pollution, pesticide and other chemical contamination of food, seafood, drinking water, and consumer products.
- Providing guidance to local health departments, environmental departments, and other agencies with specific public health problems, including appropriate actions to take in emergencies that may involve chemicals.
- Implementing the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

These responsibilities are fulfilled by a highly trained professional staff of nearly 100 scientists. Of these staff, the majority hold doctoral degrees in toxicology, epidemiology, or medicine. OEHHA is budgeted in the current fiscal year for approximately \$18 million. OEHHA is headquartered in Sacramento and has a second office in Oakland.

## OEHHA Border Coordinator activities include

- Training in the areas of 1) pesticide illness recognition and management, 2) toxicology and environmental health, and 3) risk assessment.
- Providing expert advice on air quality in the Imperial County/Mexicali air basin and in Barrio Logan, San Diego.
- Coordinating health-protective responses to lead-contaminated products in the border region.
- Assessing the health risks associated with contaminated waterways in the border region, including the New River and the Pacific coast.

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## Secretariat of Human Settlements and Public Works State of Baja California (SAHOPE)

### Secretaría de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Públicas Gobierno del Estado de Baja California (SAHOPE)

**T**he Secretariat of Human Settlements and Public Works (SAHOPE) is the State of Baja California's official urban planning agency that regulates the construction and repair of bridges, roads, and land use and construction projects. The agency is undergoing internal administrative changes, in order to be more efficient in urban planning and development.

In order to reach a more efficient level of administrative functions, SAHOPE is reviewing and modifying its organizational structure to facilitate efficient urban policy planning development and implementation. The agency created new offices that oversee planning, infrastructure and construction development, as well as water quality and water treatment projects at the state level. The former Office of Urban Planning Administration changed to the Office of Regional Urban Planning to delegate policies and better coordinate with cities and towns in Baja California. All of these administrative changes allow SAHOPE to better serve the needs of state residents, address and bring more attention to regional planning issues and policies.

#### **Towards Better Urban Planning in Baja California**

SAHOPE develops documents to direct societal urban planning needs throughout the State of Baja California. Additionally, the agency coordinates with the Ten Border States to regulate international roads, water, and urban development around the border region. Considering that urban and rural planning in the State of Baja California requires more attention from citizens and all levels of government, SAHOPE has developed several reports, required by federal law, with regard to addressing the state's future needs:

- Statewide Urban Development Plan
- Statewide Urban Housing Plan
- Regional Urban Development Program of the Tijuana-Rosarito Corridor 2000
- Outlines of Urban Development of the Rumorosa, San Quintin and Luis Echeverria Alvarez (El Hongo)
- Regional Urban, Tourist, and Environmental Development Program of the Coastal Corridor from San Felipe to Puertecitos

#### **City Planning**

- All urban development and city planning projects must be authorized by the Coordinating Urban Planning Commission, whose official Board member is also the agency secretary of SAHOPE. The agency works closely with each city in the state, coordinating and overseeing urban planning and development programs statewide, as well as approving future projects. One of these projects includes, the *Partial Urban Development Program of the Third Phase of the Tijuana River*.

## Goals

- Install coastal energy and tourism infrastructure
- Initiate construction of new border crossing
- Create a sister-city program involved with public works along the border

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## Department of Ecology and Urban Development City of Ensenada

### Dirección de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología Municipio de Ensenada



The Department of Ecology of the City of Ensenada understands the need of protecting the natural environment and ensuring a better quality of life. It seeks to accomplish this goal through public participation on environmental issues. The Department of Ecology of the City of Ensenada is responsible for achieving this mission and continuously examines new ways to simplify and efficiently bring better service to its citizens. The Department offers a range of technical and administrative services to both, the public and private sector and seeks ways to minimize and simplify the administrative process, providing timely and quality services. The Department of Ecology monitors soil, air and water pollution and regulates protected areas. Furthermore, it registers establishments and issues building permits.

- **Ensures that citizens participate and comply with laws and regulations protecting the environment.** Department seeks to provide adequate information, so that citizens actively cooperate and comply with environmental laws and regulations as well as put into practice habits that help to protect and preserve the natural environment. It is a firm believer that citizens share the responsibility of protecting the environment.
- **Initiates environmental education, studies, inspections and evaluations.** It is precisely due to this mandate that the City of Ensenada implemented the *Environmental Education Program*, which permanently sets forth in educating citizens and distributing information on pollution prevention, protection and conservation of natural resources.
- **Maintains further information on environmental education programs and Course Workshops to officials on environmental issues.** The Department of Ecology publishes a quarterly newsletter, promotes and conducts early environmental education and training workshops to schoolchildren at local city schools.
- **Environmental Training and Education.** The Department of Ecology provides information on environmental education free of charge, distributed to schools, colleges and other private and public organizations. Other projects include, creating nurseries of trees and plants for replacing trees that have been cut down. It is working to update and broaden environmental regulations as well as expand the department.

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## California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

### Consejo Estatal Para el Manejo Integral de Residuos Sólidos de California (CIWMB)



**T**he six-member Integrated Waste Management Board is responsible for protecting the public's health and safety and the environment through management of the estimated 60 million tons of solid waste generated in California. The Board works in partnership with local government, industry, and the public to reduce waste disposal and ensure environmentally safe landfills. California reuses and recycles approximately 42 percent of its solid waste. The Board is one of six agencies under the umbrella of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

#### Mission

- Our mission is to reduce the generation and improve the management of solid waste in California to conserve resources, develop sustainable recycling markets, and protect public health and safety, and the environment. We do this in partnership with public agencies, industry, business, and the public we serve.

#### Vision

- Our vision is that the Integrated Waste Management Board will be the recognized national and international leader in the integrated management of waste and recovered materials to best serve the public, the economy, and the environment of California.

#### Values

- Values are the operating principles that are followed in fulfillment of an organization's mission and vision. It is the responsibility of each member of this organization to know these values we stand for and to act in accordance with them.

#### Commitment to the Environment

- We build our concern for the environment into everything we do.

#### Commitment to Quality

- We strive for quality and continuous improvement.
- We act with integrity, honesty, and a sense of ethics.
- We are accurate, timely, and consistent.

#### Commitment to Partnership and Service

- We work in partnership with our internal and external customers to ensure integration.
- We are committed to problem solving that meets the interests of all parties.

## Commitment to People

- We foster an environment that encourages personal responsibility, initiative, innovation, and diverse perspectives.
- We ensure a safe and nondiscriminatory work environment.
- We support personal and professional growth and encourage a healthy balance of personal, family, and professional priorities.
- We listen actively and communicate openly and honestly.
- We recognize each others' successful contributions and deal constructively with our failures.
- Through acceptance of these responsibilities, we hope to deliver more than we promise and earn the trust and support of the people of California.

## Border environment

**CIWMB involvement on solid waste issues impacting the California-Mexico border started in July of 2001.** Initial efforts aim at establishing cooperative working relationship with Mexico in order to achieve environmental protection by promoting cross-border integrated waste management within this geographical region. This goal and supporting objectives and strategies focus the Board's efforts in support of Cal/EPA's Border Environment Program by:

- Sharing existing laws and regulations, and environmental education materials with border cities located on the California-Mexico border by carrying out landfill training seminars, developing/disseminating K-12 materials for school teachers, conducting waste tire hauler training workshops involving California-Mexico stakeholders
- Working cooperatively with U.S.-Mexican authorities in developing a training program/tracking system focusing on cross-border waste tires hauling
- Coordinating with U.S.-Mexican authorities in developing and implementing a waste tire pile abatement plan focusing on stockpiles posing an immediate fire threat to the border environment
- Working with Tijuana-San Diego/Calexico-Mexicali local governments, NGOs and all interested parties in designing and implementing a work plan to prevent continued flow of rough solid waste debris along the Tijuana and the New River waterways

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## Presidential Commission for Northern Border Affairs

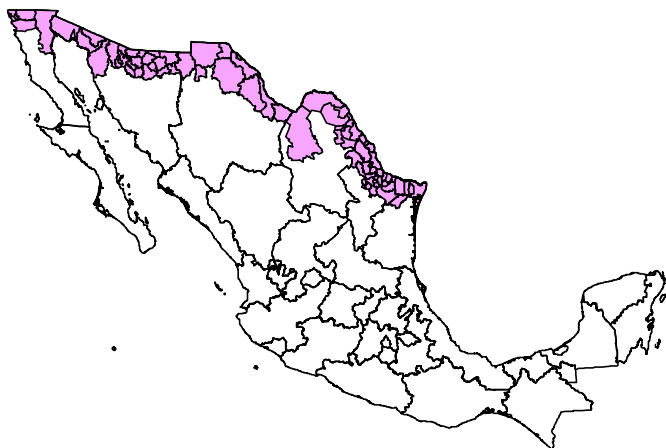
### Comisión Presidencial Para Asuntos de la Frontera Norte



Officially created in January 2001, the Office of the Commissioner for Northern Border Affairs is located in the City of Tijuana, Baja California, headed by the former governor of the State of Baja California, Ernesto Ruffo Appel.

The federal government sees the importance of joining and coordinating regional government policies and resources. Currently, the entire Mexico border region population totals to approximately 16.5 million, and faces rapid population growth, insufficient infrastructure, inadequate water management and a concentration of Mexican migrants from every region of the country searching for better opportunities.

The Commission for Northern Border Affairs is working closely with U.S. and Mexican border states, heading Mexico's development policies in the region.



#### Vision

The northern region of the country is an area of opportunities with a high standard of living, a competitive world economy, equivalent binational services and infrastructure, which grows in harmony with the natural environment and sustains itself in a democratic and federalist model.

#### Mission

- Coordinate, organize, facilitate and establish action lines for implementing government policies through planning and action processes, guided to accomplish sustainable and integral development of the northern border region of the country, that takes into account the migrant population established in that region, ensuring a good relationship with social, economic and political actors with the federal government, driving central decision making as part of the federalist process of the new government.

#### Goals

- Apply government policies to promote sustainable development in the northern border region
- Promote economic development while protecting natural resources
- Establish definition of border region to include cities 105 kilometers on either side of the border

## Objectives

- Coordinate institutional relations between the state governments in the border region and federal offices
- Identify problematic northern border issues and develop appropriate policies, strategies and public plans pertaining to the entire development of the region
- Support economic and social development in the border region, guaranteeing sustainability, respecting and promoting environmental protection and restoration in the region

## Strategies

- Establish efficient communication mechanisms between areas of government in the region that support the use of resources in order to address problems and development in the region
- Support permanent communication and information exchange in the region
- Promote public and private participation, as well as the participation of the three branches of government in order to identify, study and present solutions to regional problems
- Promote investment, job creation, infrastructure and international quality services according to the region's competitive advantage and vocation
- Promote alliances between productive, labor, educational and scientific sectors
- Promote actions to increase the quality of life for the regional population, and decrease social inequality
- Promote harmonious and balanced development in the northern region, bordering U.S. states and the international exchange of goods, services and technology
- Promote sustainable development through rational conservation and natural resource use, promoting the culture of environmental protection. The Commission for Northern Affairs will work closely with these agencies in implementing this strategy:
  - Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
  - Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
  - National Water Commission (CNA)

## Three Phases

1. Construct infrastructure necessary to continue development in the border region
2. Promote competitiveness in the region through training and development
3. Move from assembly plant operations to manufacturing

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## California Air Resources Board (ARB)

### Consejo Estatal de Recursos Atmosféricos de California (ARB)



The California Air Resources Board (ARB) is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), an organization which reports directly to the Governor's Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government.

#### Mission

- To promote and protect public health, welfare and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the effects on the economy of the state.

#### The Major Goals of the Board are to

- Provide Safe, Clean Air to All Californians
- Protect the Public from Exposure to Toxic Air Contaminants
- Provide Leadership in Implementing and Enforcing Air Pollution Control Rules and Regulations
- Provide Innovative Approaches for Complying with Air Pollution Rules and Regulations
- Base Decisions on Best Possible Scientific and Economic Information
- Provide Quality Customer Service to All ARB Clients

Air pollution is a regional problem that affects the health of residents on both sides of the border, and ARB is committed to continue working closely with environmental officials and stakeholders on both sides of the border.

#### ARB Border Activities

- **Binational cooperation.** Over the last several years, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) has been working with both United States and Mexican environmental agencies to address concerns about air pollution in the U.S.-Mexico border region. Recognizing the need for a binational approach to effectively address trans-boundary air pollution problems, the ARB has been working with various federal, state and local agencies to develop the programs and technical tools necessary to improve air quality in the region.
- **Border Air Monitoring Stations.** In 1992, an air monitoring station was established in Tijuana, in cooperation with the San Diego County APCD and the Instituto Tecnológico de Tijuana. Since then, monitoring efforts have been expanded to include 5 stations in Tijuana, 1 in Rosarito, 1 in Tecate, 6 in Mexicali, and 2 in Calexico. The parameters monitored include ozone, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter under 10 microns, total suspended particulates, toxic air contaminants, and surface meteorology (wind speed, wind direction, and ambient temperature).
- **Emission inventories.** ARB participated in the development of emissions inventories for the cities of Tijuana and Mexicali. The inventories will provide environmental officials on both

sides of the border with a better understanding of air pollution sources in the region, and thus form the basis for developing an emissions control program.

- **Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection Program.** Since 1998, ARB has been conducting heavy-duty vehicle inspections at the Otay Mesa and Calexico international ports of entry, as required by Senate Bill 270 (Peace, 1998). The law requires foreign commercial vehicles operating within California to meet the State's safety and pollution standards. ARB has had a full-time inspection team at Otay Mesa, and recently established a full-time team at Calexico. Since the inception of the program, ARB staff has inspected more than 4300 trucks at these border stations.
- **City of Tijuana Vehicle Inspection Program.** ARB is collaborating with the Bureau of Automotive Repair and the City of Tijuana to develop a vehicle inspection and maintenance (I&M) pilot program in Tijuana. As part of a multi-agency binational agreement, ARB will develop a training curriculum for heavy-duty vehicle inspections and will provide testing equipment.

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## California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Departamento Estatal de Recursos Hídricos de California (DWR)



### Mission

#### Department of Water Resources

**T**o manage the water resources of California, in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments.

#### Division of Planning and Local Assistance

To manage California's water resources in cooperation with local, state, federal agencies and all public interests - by collecting and analyzing accurate data; by planning for the future water management actions; and by providing responsive technical and financial assistance.

#### Southern District

To represent the Department in the 12 counties in Southern California, provide assistance to local agencies on water matters, and conduct investigations and data collection.

### Overview

The Department of Water Resources was created by the California Legislature in 1956 to plan and guide the development of the State's water resources. Today, with a staff of approximately 2,700 and a \$1 billion annual budget, the Department administers increasingly complex programs involving flood control, dam safety for more than 1,200 dams statewide, local assistance projects, water management strategies, water quality improvement, and water supply data collection and studies. DWR staff provides technical and financial assistance to local water communities, works with governmental and wildlife agencies on environmental issues and projects, educates the public about California's water resources, and operates and maintains the State Water Project, one of the largest water development and distribution systems in the nation.

The Southern District encompasses approximately 40 percent of the State's area and is home to about 19.7 million Californians, nearly 60 percent of the State's total population. It contains the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo and portions of Kern and Mono. Total water use is almost 11 million acre-feet annually.

### The Major Goals of DWR are to

- **Prepare and update the California Water Plan** to guide development and management of the State's water resources.

- **Plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain the State Water Resources Development System** to supply good quality water for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses and for fish and wildlife protection and enhancement.
- **Protect and restore the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta** by controlling salinity and providing water supplies for Delta water users and planning long-term solutions for environmental and water use problems facing the Delta..
- **Regulate dams, provide flood protection, and assist in emergency management to safeguard life and property** by supervising design, construction, operation, and maintenance of more than 1,200 jurisdictional dams; encouraging preventive floodplain management practices; cooperating in flood control planning and facility development; and providing flood advisory information.
- **Educate the public about the importance of water and its proper use; and collect, analyze, and distribute water-related information** to the general public and to the scientific, technical, educational, and water management communities.

## **DWR Border Activities**

- **California's Colorado River Water Use Plan.** DWR is involved in California's efforts to reduce its use of Colorado River water to its legal apportionment in normal water years. Specific projects that DWR is involved include the lining of earthen canals to reduce loss of water to seepage, groundwater storage and dry-year supply projects, water transfers from agricultural uses to urban uses, and environmental issues associated with the Rio Colorado River Delta.
- **Salton Sea.** The Salton Sea is California's largest inland lake, and is located within the California - Baja California border region. It is a closed basin (no outlet), saline, eutrophic lake. It serves both as a repository for agricultural return flows from the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, and as habitat for over 370 species of migratory and resident birds. Efforts are underway to develop approaches to preserve and enhance the habitat provided by the Salton Sea, and DWR has been actively involved in the policy and technical issues associated with these efforts.
- **Feasibility Study of Binational Aqueduct.** DWR manages a \$3.1 million (U.S.) grant to the San Diego County Water Authority to conduct a feasibility-level engineering study of a proposed water conveyance facility that could transport both conserved Colorado River water from the Imperial Irrigation District to San Diego and Mexico's allocation of Colorado River water to Tijuana. The Department is a partner in the study and has oversight responsibilities.
- **Tijuana River Flood Control.** Following the 1993 flooding of San Diego County, the Tijuana River Task Force was formed to address flood management of the Tijuana River. The Task Force is composed of representatives from DWR, the Tijuana Valley County Water District, the City of San Diego, San Diego County, the International Boundary and Water Commission, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Audubon Society. Solutions to address the issue would best be developed with the benefit of binational cooperation, including watershed studies, exchange of land use/runoff potential information, and development of cooperative flood control plans.
- **Water Resources Planning.** DWR has a long history of water resources planning. These efforts include the quantification existing of supplies and demands, the projection of future supplies and demands, and water project planning. Effective planning requires that all factors affecting the water supply for a given area be integrated into management plans that are environmentally acceptable. These factors include water demands, water conservation, available sources of supply, water quality, protection of the groundwater basins, water

transfers, conjunctive use and other nonstructural management practices, and possible water supply emergencies. Also to be considered are economics, energy, legal, and institutional factors.

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## Secretariat of Agriculture (SFA)

### Secretaría de Fomento Agropecuario (SFA)



**T**he Secretariat of Agriculture (SFA) of the State of Baja California is responsible for administering and implementing the *Agricultural and Forest Law*. SFA promotes production, use, improvement and protection of agricultural and wildlife species. It also promotes rural development policies, monitors health of regional flora and fauna and provides courses regarding safe application of pesticides and vegetable health. The agency is responsible in foreseeing and coordinating agricultural land use policies, pesticide regulation, and the state's natural resources. SFA also promotes and participates in *Agricultural Investigation and Experimentation Programs*, and promotes innovation and technological change for new systems of production to increase productivity.

Since the publication of the *State Development Plan of Baja California*, SFA focused all of its projects and activities in creating conditions that allow agricultural producers to take advantage of agricultural export and trade programs internationally. Land and agricultural development is in the best interest of the state and ensures a higher standard of living for its residents. To reach this goal, SFA established eleven strategic projects focused on changing production organization, agricultural financial support, the creation and redevelopment of production infrastructure, promote investment and trade and update the state's legal codes and regulations concerning land and agricultural development.

### Other Functions

- Coordinate and implement plant, animal and agricultural pest and disease control programs
- Supervise, regulate and set control standards for the transport of agricultural and forest products in the State of Baja California
- Provide statewide technical assistance to farmers and other agricultural producers
- Promote and coordinate the implementation of *Physical Infrastructure Programs* that contribute to, agricultural production and productivity, as well as natural resource protection and conservation
- Coordinate agricultural policy planning and development projects for the State of Baja California, as well as collect and organize statistical information

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## National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR)



**T**he Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR) is a federal decentralized agency of the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT). Secretary of SEMARNAT, Victor Lichtinger emphasizes Mexico's renewed interest in protecting and salvaging its natural resources. To that end, CONAFOR is responsible for forest and wildlife protection, and similarly to California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), CONAFOR's mission emphasizes the management and protection of Baja California's natural resources; a goal that is accomplished through ongoing assessment and study of the state's natural resources. CONAFOR does not have enforcement action, but reviews timber harvesting plans. However, by 2010 Mexico anticipates gaining increased fiscal and regulatory authority in protecting the nation's forests in order to improve national sustainable development, and control illegal production and contraband of the nation's forests.

- **CONAFOR ensures protection of watershed and wildlife as well as renewal of timber resources.** Department foresters and fire personnel work closely to encourage and implement fuels management projects to reduce the threat of uncontrolled wildfires. In fact, CONAFOR seeks to coordinate with the State of California to prevent forest fires in the border region and designate 50 kilometers on either side of the border as a mutual assistance region. The agency plans to update agreements and information with U.S. counterparts.
- **Mexico's forests are an issue of national security.** The federal government has allocated new spending programs for tree planting in order to prevent illegal deforestation. Secretary Victor Lichtinger acknowledged the long-term challenge of environmental degradation to Mexico's forests and wildlife and made a pledge to plant 52 million trees, headed by CONAFOR. Through CONAFOR, the federal government has launched a 6.3 million dollar subsidy project to plant new trees throughout the country. The program encourages local governments to protect the nation's forests and promote reforestation efforts. This recent reforestation project is among the country's biggest investment for protecting forests and encouraging natural resource and habitat conservation.
- **Reforestation.** Reforestation programs in Mexico encourage local governments and plant growers to conserve water, protect wildlife species and habitats, while increasing sustainable levels of production. CONAFOR offers free services to tree growers as well as measurable timelines for planting certain tropical and coniferous tree species. Moreover, CONAFOR foresters promote conservation and the importance of trees and forests to Baja Californians. The agency will import technology, equipment in order to continue protecting, and ensuring the sustainability of the state's forests.

### National and State Objectives

- Combat illegal deforestation
- Review forest inspection and regulatory laws
- Increase forest and wildlife protection spending
- Obtain international investment and support for protecting Mexico's forests and natural habitats
- Review and implement the *National Forest Plan* for the next 25 years



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## Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR)

### Oficina de Reparaciones Automotrices (BAR)



The Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR) is part of the California Department of Consumer Affairs. BAR registers and regulates approximately 35,000 California automotive repair facilities, and licenses lamp and brake inspection stations. With headquarters in Sacramento and eleven field offices throughout the state, BAR is headed by a Chief who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

BAR also implements California's Smog Check program, which removes tons of harmful pollutants from California's air every day. It licenses more than 7,300 Smog Check stations and 13,000 Smog Check technicians, inspects their shops, certifies emissions testing equipment, and monitors Smog Check stations to help ensure compliance with the law.

BAR is a completely separate agency from the Department of Motor Vehicles. DMV has authority over all vehicle registration and driver licensing issues, and also regulates new-car and used-car dealers.

## Pilot-Scale Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program for the City of Tijuana

- On March 21, 2001, the State of Baja California and the State of California signed an agreement of cooperation to carry out a Pilot-Scale Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program for the City of Tijuana. This pilot project is a first step in minimizing adverse cross-border impacts upon economic development, existing ecosystems, and shared natural resources. Moreover, this agreement is intended to facilitate the transfer of California's core I/M environmental technology to Mexico. Air pollution knows no boundaries and the attainment of healthful air quality will benefit the border region as a whole.

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1. The Cal/EPA Border Affairs Unit or designee will be appointed the State's liaison whose responsibilities will include:
  - Coordinating and administer the activities outlined in the Agreement of Cooperation.
  - Coordinating with Mexico's liaison to evaluate the resources needed to implement the pilot project. A preliminary assessment will begin April 2001.
  - Establishing a work plan, which may be referred to as technical addendums to the AOC, for the pilot-scale project.
  - Functioning as the primary point of contact for the pilot project development, supplemental amendments and dispute resolution.
2. The Department of Consumer Affairs' Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR) will donate emissions inspection equipment (hardware and software) to the City of Tijuana for use in establishing a pilot-scale I/M program for their gas powered public vehicles fleet. BAR will

provide up to 10 units of such equipment, as deemed necessary by the State of California, to establish the pilot program.

3. The Air Resources Board (ARB) will provide necessary training in the inspection of diesel powered heavy-duty vehicles.
4. The BAR and Cal/EPA will train a sufficient number of City of Tijuana Municipal Employees to implement the pilot project. These employees will be trained to perform emissions tests, diagnose failed vehicles, repair failed vehicles, and retest repaired vehicles. Qualified employees will also be certified as instructors such that they will be able to train additional technicians in preparation for Tijuana's full-scale program of Vehicle Emissions Inspection.
5. BAR will assist in the development of training materials and procedures for the pilot project.
6. BAR will provide technical assistance for the planning and implementation of the referee station to be located in the City of Tijuana.

#### **CITY OF TIJUANA**

The Mayor of the City of Tijuana, or designee will be appointed liaison whose responsibilities will include:

- Coordinating and administer the activities outlined in the Agreement of Cooperation
  - Coordinating with California's liaison to evaluate the resources needed to implement the pilot project. A preliminary assessment will begin April 2001.
  - Delegating responsibilities by setting up a work plan for the pilot-scale project
  - Functioning as the primary point of contact for pilot project development, supplemental amendments and dispute resolution.
1. The City of Tijuana will provide a secure building for the emissions inspection equipment.
  2. The City of Tijuana will provide a sufficient number of Municipal Employees to be trained as technicians and trainers in accordance with the California Smog Check Program. The training of these technicians will be accomplished using California's existing educational resources.
  3. The City of Tijuana will take the lead in the development of training materials and procedures for the pilot project.
  4. The City of Tijuana with technical assistance from BAR, commits to construct a referee station. Tijuana's Referee Center will initially be used to test gas powered public vehicles and ultimately be used in its future full-scale I/M Program to assist consumers in re-testing vehicles, answering questions and providing them with a Smog Check certificate.
  5. After successful completion of the pilot-scale project, the City of Tijuana will develop a comprehensive and self-sustaining I/M program. The comprehensive I/M program will include (1) a visual inspection to make certain that all required emission control

**equipment is present; (2) a functional inspection of the ignition timing, emission warning lights, and exhaust gas recirculation systems; and (3) a tailpipe inspection of the actual exhaust emissions at idle and cruise conditions to ensure that they are within appropriate standards.**

- This Agreement expands the effort between California and Mexico to address environmental issues of mutual concern and allows the exchange of smog check technology. Its completion represents a historical achievement in solving environmental air quality concerns from a bi-national perspective approach.

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